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SLAVEHOLDERS' CONVENTION.

Our attentive correspondent has returned with the following notes on the first day's proceedings of this body:

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Annapolis, Jan. 12, 1842.

This being the day for the meeting of the "Slaveholders' Convention," the delegates having respectively assembled at the Union House in this city, appeared as a committee to acknowledge officers for the Convention adjourned and reassembled at 4 o'clock this evening, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, when the following officers were nominated and elected:

George W. Bowie, Esq., of Prince George county, President;

Gen. THOMAS ENR. Gen. BENJ. C. HOWARD, Vice Presidents;

Gen. THOMAS C. WELDON,

John A. CARTER, Secr.

George W. Sheppard, Secr.

The President, on taking the chair, referred thanks to the Convention in a brief and pleasant address. I know not (he observed) what may be your especial object; but, whatever it may be, let prudence and caution mark your deliberations. The eyes of the whole world are upon us. The North and the South are looking with intense interest to the result of our deliberations, and it becomes us to act with a prudent caution, least we fall in the great object for which we are assembled. He concluded by expressing the hope that, whatever might be done, might tend to the great good of those upon whom their interest they had met to deliberate.

Gov. Howard moved that the chair of each delegation should be the President of the Convention the names of such delegates as were in attendance when it appeared that—

Mr. Pitts moved that the Convention be adjourned until the 1st of February in the State, with the exception of Carroll, Allegany, Carroll, and Worcester, were represented.

Mr. Howard, after making this motion observed that this had come when every one must see the necessity of legislation upon this important matter—a subject which could not have failed to attract and excite the deepest interest among those who were interested at all in slave property. We have met to suggest some means, proper and efficient, for the better protection of our rights in this class of property; we are bound to do this, or else we may look for fearful consequences; but let us act with great caution and moderation.

E. F. Chambers, Esq., observed that, if he was not mistaken, this Convention met to consult upon the present tenure by which this (the slaves) property was held, and how it might be the better secured, and how we may ameliorate the condition of the other. We should take great care in all our acts, to observe a reasonable moderation, avoiding any show of vindictiveness, or manifesting any feeling other than the most liberal and free. We are not authorized to go beyond what the real wants of the people demand; and we cannot act with too much caution in ascertaining what are the real wants of the people of the State. We have a common interest, and the means by which we have secured to us this property, is alike equal among us. If gentlemen have come here with pre-contrived opinions, he would appeal to them not to let these lead to acts of mere selfishness.

There was (observed Mr. C.) when we had no free colored population among us; and then we experienced a different feeling towards this class of human beings; but now, by a vast approximation in numbers to the white population, we are driven to look to the white of law to protect us. After calmer and deliberate action on the part of the Convention, we should even suggest remedies, we must at last appeal to the people, for legislative action, but must fail unless it has the sanction of the whole people of Maryland. This is opinion, (continued Mr. C.) that a great change has come over the minds of the people of this State, with regard to this class of the community, and the increasing demand from every portion of the State for relief, requires that, something should be done. But this demand should be met calmly, dispassionately, and in a true spirit of justice alike to all parties interested.

In conclusion, Mr. C. begged again that, in the future deliberations of the Convention, no spirit of vindictive malice should control the action of any delegate, but that one general feeling of justice and humanity would prompt them to glorious results.

After the announcement of the committee of one, from each delegation, as called for above, the Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow, at ten o'clock, in the Court House.

Annapolis, Jan. 13, 1842.

The Slaveholders' Convention met this morning according to adjournment but without transacting any business, adjourned to meet this evening in the Hall of the House of Delegates, at 4 o'clock.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Annapolis, Jan. 13, 1842.

The Speaker informed Mr. Duckett that he was in order, and he accordingly proceeded.

Mr. Duckett viewed the free negroes in this State as a great evil, not only to the slaveholder, but to the slave, and every other class of the community. He was in favor of their removal,

as a proportion as they had during the same

members of the Convention should leave the floor of the House and return to the lobby.

It was also moved and carried unanimously, that any person or persons desiring to report the proceedings of the Convention for publication in any newspaper, should be assigned a seat on the floor suitable for the purpose, if his veracity could be vouchsafed for by any gentlemen or members of the Convention.

Three reporters immediately presented themselves, and were accommodated with seats, for the purpose of reporting for the Maryland Republican, published in Annapolis, and for the Sun and American published in Baltimore.

The Committee proceeded to make their report, and the resolutions being read, Judge Chambers was proceeding to make some remarks in relation to the resolutions which had been read, when Mr. Cassin arose and stated to the Convention that he had been informed that there had been in the house an unknown person who had in the first instance taken possession of the door, as if for the purpose of reporting the proceedings. When the proposition was made to admit reporters on the floor known to the members of the Convention, that person had left the house and proceeded to the gallery; he had been turned out of the gallery, and was (according to his information) at that instant in the Committee room, prepared to take notes. He mentioned this matter to the Convention, that they might take such steps as they would deem necessary.

Mr. Alexander, from Annapolis thought it would be as well for the chair to appoint two or more persons to call on the individual alluded to, and ascertain from him his purpose in sitting as he did, and to know of him if he desired to report the proceedings of the Convention, and if so to appear in the Convention and state his object.

Carroll Spence, Esq., of Baltimore, thought that it would be doing the individual alluded to too much honor by sending any delegation to wait on a person who had acted as this individual did.

Mr. Tidman was of opinion that it was best to enquire if there were any distinctions in the house.

Mr. Pitts thought that the best course which could be pursued would be to take no notice whatever of the individual who had been already seated.

Mr. Cassin thought it due to the man himself that justice might be done him, abolitionist or not. Within this hall gentlemen were certainly at liberty to express their views in regard to the domestic institutions of the State.

Gov. Howard arose to propose that all proceedings on this subject be suspended.

Judge Chambers hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion. The most efficient way of silencing traducement would be to make known to the world the proceedings of the Convention to be paid no attention to.

Mr. Palmer did not think that so much should be made of this matter. He was for admitting the reporter of any paper on the floor.

Mr. Duckett had often desired to see an Abolitionist, and for that purpose had left the House and gone into the yard bare-headed, but before he got there it had evaporated. He had since been informed that he was a reporter for the Massachusetts Spy and the Emancipator.

Mr. Howard, after making this motion observed that this had come when every one

must see the necessity of legislation upon this important matter—a subject which could not have failed to attract and excite the deepest interest among those who were interested at all in slave property. We have met to suggest some means, proper and efficient, for the better protection of our rights in this class of property; we are bound to do this, or else we may look for fearful consequences; but let us act with great caution and moderation.

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we are driven to look to the white of law to protect us. After calmer and deliberate action on the part of the Convention, we should even suggest remedies, we must at last appeal to the people, for legislative action, but must fail unless it has the sanction of the whole people of Maryland. This is opinion, (continued Mr. C.) that a great change has come over the minds of the people of this State, with regard to this class of the community, and the increasing demand from every portion of the State for relief, requires that, something should be done. But this demand should be met calmly, dispassionately, and in a true spirit of justice alike to all parties interested.

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Annapolis, Jan. 13, 1842.

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It was moved and carried that all persons not

in order should be removed from the hall.

The Speaker informed Mr. Duckett that he was in order, and he accordingly proceeded.

Mr. Duckett viewed the free negroes in this State as a great evil, not only to the slaveholder, but to the slave, and every other class of the community. He was in favor of their removal,

as a proportion as they had during the same

period, I wanted to know how masters and slaves would stand in 100 years? And to what would be visited to call the attention of the nation. Some of their children might then be living, if indeed there was any space unoccupied by the free negro race. Gentlemen may smile, but we are now at the end of a long, and have either to make the other go back, or we may jump off ourselves. Let us make rest longer, and when we say to them "do you go back," the reply will be "we cannot go back, but will not push you much further." Gentlemen had said that a crisis had arrived, and so he said also, but he now wanted to see if gentlemen were prepared to meet that crisis, and would use the mark. He moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "in."

The motion to amend was withdrawn.

Glen, of Baltimore city, moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the words "any person visiting any of the colonies or the coast of Africa."

Thus, F. Bowie, of Prince George's

County, moved to amend the amendment offered by the gentleman from Baltimore city, would not be adopted.

If free negroes were permitted to go to Liberia and return here and were discharged with a free master from what cause, one from such negroes would have greater interest in such persons than any other representation which could be made. An instance was stated to him of 17 persons who were prepared for emigration, but in consequence of statements of a dissatisfied free negro who had just returned from Liberia, declined going, who still remain in Calvert county.

Mr. Palmer, of Queen Anne, was himself opposed to slavery in the状状, but he did not consider it as opposed either in the laws of God or man. He certainly found nothing in the laws of God to repudiate it even among the Patriarchs, and it certainly could not be against the laws of man until the legislature had repealed it. It had been raised in the North, and was therefore imbued with some of the northern feelings, and it had crept long enough in a slaveholding community to be well aware of the disastrous effects resulting from the association existing between the free negroes and the slaves, and knew that some decisive action was necessary for the protection of the slaveholder.

Judge Chambers did not think that the Colonization Society had any connection with this convention. He thought, however, that many persons took part with the slaveholding interest from the very fact of provision having been made for those who would emigrate; close this vicious circle, and you live at once the end which you receive from this very fact. He had himself known but one instance, and he believed it was the only instance which had occurred, of a dissatisfied return to this country, (and he presumed that it was the case alluded to by Mr. Bowie) which was that of a man who was extremely worthless, and conducted himself so absolutely for trash.

Mr. Pitts moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words "any person who has been

convicted of a crime in another State, and is

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of which were lost.

T. B. Alexander, Esq., observed that he did not wish to go farther, and his only object was to have embodied in one law the provisions now contained in numerous laws already enacted. The present law gives to the officers of justice the power to take up all free children of color that are found without any visible means of support; but he desired that those free blacks who have the means to instruct their children, shall be independent of this law, and be permitted to educate and rear them up under their own immediate control. There are certain natural feelings and ties alike known to the black as the white, and these we must respect. Gentlemen have claimed the power to force from our borders the whole free colored population; but he would warn gentlemen to forgo indulging these ultra principles. He claimed for them the privilege of choosing for themselves their future homes. He asked, on behalf of the better part of this class of people, those natural rights which we ourselves enjoy. He objected to severing the bonds which united them in consanguinity and affinity. The proposition does not, it is true, touch the parent; yet it wrests from him the dearest object of his affection, and enslaves it under the flattering garb of apprenticeship; and then, as though still eager for greater infliction, it compels him to quit the state.

Dr. Dennis Claude moved to strike out the year 1844, and insert 1848. The time allowed, he continued, was too short; humanity and justice demanded an extension of time. In all our acts we should avoid, as far as possible, inflicting upon this class of people any hard or unjust infliction that might cause the least objection on their part to comply with its requisitions.

18. "That no meeting of negroes for any purpose shall be permitted after sunset; and all laws inconsistent with this provision to be repealed."

19. "That if any free negro who may have a licence from any Christian denomination either to preach or exhort shall hold or attend any meeting prohibited by law, he shall, for the first offence, be subject to fine and imprisonment, and for the second offence shall be sold out of the state."

20. "Any retail dealer who shall sell or give to any negro, slave or free, or the agent of any such negro, any spirituous liquor or wine, or shall otherwise, directly or indirectly, furnish intoxicating drink to or for a negro, to be liable to a fine of \$100, one half to be paid to the informer."

This last proposition also contained a clause, which was stricken out, "prohibiting any person from giving liquor to a negro."

T. S. Duckett, Esq., moved to strike out the latter clause of the proposition. Impose penalties on retail dealers, and thus prevent the inducement held out to slaves to resort to those places where they now resort and where they imbibe evil habits, but do not carry the matter to the ridiculous extent contemplated by your proposition.

Walter W. W. Bowie, Esq., remarked that it might not be deemed proper by the Convention to strike out the words proposed; but it was not in their power to curtail human charity. I know, continued Mr. B., this privilege to give has been much abused; for it is well known how very liberal your retailers are, and how easy it is to procure ardent spirits of them in the way of a gift. They hand you or your servant the glass with one hand, while they hold out the other for a gift in return, in the shape of pay for the drink. And it is at these very establishments, prohibited by law from retailing ardent spirits, our slaves and the free people of the state receive, in one thing, the liquor they receive is a bona fide gift. No, sir, to give, with them, has a double meaning. It is here that our slaves contract evil and ruinous habits; and at the prevention of this practice doth your proposition propose to strike; but I tell you that the latter portion of it will prove powerless.

C. Spence, Esq., submitted to the Convention the following propositions, which, after a few explanatory remarks from Mr. S. were adopted.

21. "To repeal the provision of the act of 1827, ch. 15, so far as inconsistent with this provision: 'any person or persons who shall persuade, entice, aid, or assist a slave to run away from his master, owner, or employer, and any person who shall harbor or conceal any slave or slaves, knowing him or them to be runaways—and the fact of his or their being on the premises owned, rented, or occupied, by a free negro or negroes to be prima facie evidence of such knowledge—shall be liable to be indicted, and upon conviction shall, if white, undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a period not less than—years, and if such a person shall be a free negro and convicted of this offence, he shall be sold out of the State, and the whole of the proceeds of such sale go to the informer who shall be a competent witness in an action against such negro, or negroes; and if such negro be a slave of life or a term of years, he shall, upon conviction, be sold out of the state, and his full value paid to the owner."

22. "To repeal that part of the 2d section of the act of 1833, ch. 121, which says: 'That the party applying for such grant (to sell a vicious negro who is a slave for a term of years) has particularly and distinctly notified such slave of the existence and effect of such law, and that this information has failed to correct his or her habits, before they proceed to issue any such grant or authority.'

Another proposition was passed recommending an increase of license to travelling pedlars to \$200.

And, after the appointment of a committee, the names of which I have already given you, to memorialize the Legislature with regard to the above propositions, and passing a complimentary resolution to the presiding officers, the Convention adjourned sine die.

It is due to the Convention to remark that the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout all their deliberations.

I unintentionally gave the name of Wm. D. Bowie, Esq. in reporting the remarks of Thomas F. Bowie, Esq. as already published in your paper of Friday.

DECISION.—A case was closed in Baltimore County Court yesterday which has been in progress for some days. The action was brought by plaintiff to recover an amount of money for board of defendant's wife. It seems that she, from ill treatment, has been compelled to leave her husband and to take shelter with the plaintiff her father. Defendant failed to satisfy it, so attempted, the fair representation of his wife, or to sustain any of the base charges brought against her. The Court, after having patiently heard the case, and being convinced of the perfect innocence of the lady in question, gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff to the full amount claimed. The decision, observed the Court, was in accordance with the law which he said, if a man ill treats his wife and she, by his neglect and improper treatment, be thrown upon the world, any person might receive her and provide for her, and that the husband in such case, should pay for her maintenance.

The course pursued by defendant against his wife was shown to be such as to justify her in leaving him, and that in all such cases the husband is bound for the maintenance of his wife, if she behove with disconsol, no matter with whom she may take refuge.

RIGHT OF PETITION—CONGRESS.

House—January 19th.

The SPEAKER then announced the next order of business to be the presentation of petitions and memorials, under the suspension of the rule of the 7th instant.

The SPEAKER then called for petitions and memorials, commencing, where the call was suspended on a former day, with the State of Kentucky. They were presented by the following gentlemen, and were appropriately referred.

Kentucky.—Messrs. Arnold, Turney, Waterson, C. Johnson, C. H. Williams, Caruthers, and Milton Brown, Georgia.—Messrs. Warren, Habersham, Gamble, and Meriwether.

[Mr. MERIWETHER gave notice of leave to introduce two bills, the titles whereof were not heard by the Reporter, nor found on the Journal.]

South Carolina.—Messrs. Pickens and Campbell.

[A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States by the hands of ROBERT T. LEE, Esq., his Secretary.]

North Carolina.—Messrs. McKay, Williams, Stanly, Washington and Graham.

Virginia.—Messrs. Goggin, Hopkins, Barton, Summers, Powell, Stearns, Mallory, Harris, Stuart, Taliaferro, and Smith.

Maryland.—Messrs. Sollers, Mason, Keenly, Williams, and Johnson.

Delaware.—Mr. Rodney.

Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Toland, Plumer, and Henry.

[Mr. HENRY presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, against limiting or impairing the constitutional right of petition, and praying that petitions for the abolition of slavery may be placed in the same footing as all others.]

Mr. H. moved the reference of the petition to a select committee.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL moved to lay the petition on the table.

Mr. LUNN asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, were: Yeas 84, nays 66.

So the question was laid on the table.

Connecticut.—Messrs. Brockway, Williams, Johnson, Trumbull, Osborne, and Smith.

Rhode Island.—Messrs. Tillinghast and Cranston.

Maryland.—[On leave, Mr. W. C. Johnson.]

Massachusetts.—Messrs. Briggs and Calhoun.

[Mr. Calhoun presented a petition against the

abolition of the independence of Hayti.]

Mr. J. C. CAMPBELL moved that it be laid on the table.

Mr. GORDON moved that the House adjourn; and motion, by yeas 78, nays 56, was agreed to.

So the House adjourned.

Russell, James M. Russell, Salter, Sanford, Simonson, Slade, Truman Smith, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Van Rensselaer, Wm. York, Augustus Young, John Young—74.

T. Stuart, Summers, Sweeney, Taliaferro, J. B. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Warren, Washington, Waterson, Weller, Westbrook, Edward D. White, James W. Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Wise—115.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Bulcock, Baker, Barnard, Birdseye, Boardman, Bowden, Brewster, Briggs, Brown, Chittenden, Crampton, Cravens, Cushing, Richard D. Davis, Doig, Everett, Felt, Foster, Gates, Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Grange, Andrew Kennedy, Lawrence, Linn, Lowell, Mathiod, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Morgan, Morrow, Osborne, Partridge, Pendleton, B. Randall, Ridgway, James M. Russell, Salter, Sanford, Simonson, Slade, Truman Smith, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wm. York, Augustus Young—65.

So the question of reception (carrying the petition with it) was laid on the table.

Petitions and memorials were presented, and were appropriately referred.

New York.—Messrs. Granger, J. G. Floyd, Gilmer, Chittenden, C. A. Floyd, Riggs, Babcock, Linn, Clinton, Brewster, Houck, Van Rensselaer, Wm. York, Augustus Young, John Young—74.

So the question of reception (carrying the petition with it) was laid on the table.

Mr. TURNER raised the question of reception, and moved to lay that question on the table.

Mr. LEVY said, that in order to save a gentleman from New York, (Mr. GATES) and others, after the trouble of presenting memorials against admission of Florida into the Union, and to save convenience the trouble of raising the question of reception would state that the admission of Florida was not even a question, it being already provided for by treaty which was the supreme law of the land.

The question of reception was laid on the table.

Mr. TURNER moved to lay that question on the table.

Mr. LEVY moved to lay that question on the table.

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that they would not see a scene of this kind again enacted on this resolution.

Mr. RAYNER inquired if this debate was in order?

The SPEAKER replied in the negative.

Mr. RAYNER inquired what was the question before the House?

The SPEAKER said it was on the point of order of the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Underwood.)

Mr. UNDERWOOD said he would not appeal from the decision of the Gvrn.

The SPEAKER then announced the question to be on the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Gilmer.)

Mr. J. C. CLARK moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. A. V. BROWN moved a call of the House.

With motion having prevailed, the roll was called, and 168 members answered to their names.

Mr. TURNER moved that the House adjourn.

Whichever motion was carried, and the House adjourned.

For the Philanthropist.

REMONSTRANCE AND PETITION.

Mr. Editor.—Why is it that I have seen no

notice of petitions or of any other movement on the part of the people of the Free States, in regard to the case of the brig Creole? Are a handful of slaveholders to have every thing their own way, and either plunge us in a causeless and disgraceful war, or plunge us in the deeper dishonor of making demands which we dare not enforce, and uttering threats and denunciations which we have neither the courage nor the power to execute? The following form of petition will express, in part at least, the views which many persons think ought at this moment to be pressed upon the attention of Congress and of the nation. If this or other similar petitions were to be very numerously signed and poured into the House of Representatives at Washington, it would do no harm, and might do immense good.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled.

Whereas the Constitution of the United States has conferred only limited powers upon Congress, and by a courteous phraseology respecting "persons held to labor or service" within the States, and "other persons" who are not "free persons," has carefully avoided a recognition of slavery, or "property in man," and therefore this Government in all its departments is bound, according to a late decision of the Supreme Court, to treat slaves only as persons, and to act upon them and with regard to them

"AS PERSONS AND NOT AS PROPERTIES."

And whereas the Constitution, by granting to Congress the right of regulating commerce, (which includes the regulation of all matters relating to navigation,) with foreign nations and among the several States, has limited the whole jurisdiction of the State Governments to their own soil, and has placed American ships, persons and property on the high seas, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government:

And whereas an attempt to hold certain persons as property on the high seas, on board of the brig Creole, beyond the reach of the laws by which they had been enslaved, has produced a successful struggle on their part for freedom, which resulted in the death of several individuals, and threatens to create an additional controversy between our Government and Great Britain;

Therefore—

The undersigned, inhabitants of—in the State of—respectfully remonstrate against any attempt on the part of our Government to embarrass our diplomatic relations with Great Britain by any unconstitutional interference with the final results of this affair.

And we pray Congress to warn the people of the United States against the danger of carrying on the American Domestic Slave Trade coastwise by passing resolutions declaratory of the principles of the Constitution; and assuring them that those who seek to hold persons as property under the American flag on the high seas, do it at their own risk, and cannot call on the United States Government for relief from any mishap that may befall them.

For the Philanthropist.

CLARIDON CONVENTION.

ABOLITIONISTS OF GAUGA COUNTY.
The friends of immediate emancipation of Geauga county are requested to meet at the Congregational Church, at the centre of Claridon, on Wednesday the 9th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing a County Anti-Slavery Society, (as we have now, since the county was divided)—and transacting such other business in relation to the great subject of Human Rights as may come before the Convention. Public speakers from abroad may be expected.

Ashael Kellogg, Goodwin Wells, J. H. Humphrey, Chester Treat, J. T. Talbot, Wm. F. Pratt, A. Water, D. G. Converse, Thomas Jones, John Dayton, John Fox, O. L. Latham, W. W. Beals, A. J. Nash, M. D. Merriam, Abner Doolittle, Horace Lamson, Wm. Crane, C. B. Chapman, Osman Beals.

Geauga county, January 15, 1842.

For the Philanthropist.

LIBERTY CONVENTION.

HARVEYSBURG, WARREN CO., OHIO. January 24, 1842.

At a recent meeting of a number of the citizens of Harveysburg and vicinity, a Committee of five were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for holding a Convention in this place. They have attended to the duties devolving upon them and now respectfully invite the public, to attend on seventh day (Saturday) the 19th of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and hear addresses from Ex-Senator Morris and other speakers, who may attend on the embarrassed situation of our country and the distress of its inhabitants and the proper steps to be taken to insure relief to those who are suffering.

Persons from a distance, and strangers who may attend and wish to procure lodgings, will obtain the necessary information by calling on some one of the following committee of arrangements.

VALENTINE NICHOLSON,
EDWARD L. MACY,
JOSEPH H. BURGESS,
MILTON T. MACY,
RICHARD MENDENHALL.

Committee.

Free Labor Convention.

A general convention will be held at Salem, Union county 1a, on 3d day the 14th of 2d month 1842, to examine the question of abstinence from the fruits of the unrequited toil of the slave, and to concert and adopt such measures as shall appear most likely to be advantageous in promoting the practical operation of a consistent and effective testimony against slavery.

OUR PAPER.

Is this week crowded with congressional matter of the highest importance. So momentous are the proceedings in Mr. Adams' case, that we have delayed our paper, one day, and excluded a page of editorial matter, for the sake of presenting them to our readers. See also our first page—the report of the Slaveholders' Convention at Annapolis, Md. We wish we had room for remarks, but must defer them. Next week, we shall give a full report of things at Washington—also the account of the abuse of C. C. Torrey in Maryland, from his own pen.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, Jan'y 25th, 1842.

MR. ADAMS—A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The unfinished business of yesterday was, a motion to lay the following resolution offered by Mr. Gilmer, upon the table:

Resolved, That in presenting to the consideration of this House, a petition for the dissolution of the Union, the member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) has justly incurred the censure of this House.

The House refused to lay it on the table—ayes 94, nays 112. The question recurred on adopting the resolution.

Mr. Marshall said he had a resolution which he desired to offer, and hoped the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Gilmer,) would accept it as a substitute for the resolution he had submitted. With the permission of the House, and with a view that the gentleman might hear it, and accept it or not as a substitute for his proposition, he would ask leave to read his resolution, and then make the inquiry of the Chair whether it was in order for him to accompany it with a few remarks. He then read the following resolution:

Whereas the Federal Constitution is a permanent form of Government, and of perpetual obligation until altered or modified in the mode pointed out in that instrument; and the members of this House, deriving their political character and power from the same, are sworn to support, and the dissolution of the Union necessarily implies the destruction of that instrument, the overthrow of the American Republic, and the extinction of our national existence; a proposition, therefore, to the Representatives of the People to dissolve the organic law framed by their constituents, and to support which they are commanded by those constituents to be sworn before they can enter upon the execution of the political powers created by it and entrusted to them, is a high breach of privilege, a contempt offered to this House, a direct proposition to the Legislature, and each member of it, to commit perjury, and involving necessarily in its execution and its consequences, the destruction of our country and the crime of high treason:

Resolved, therefore, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, member from Massachusetts, in presenting for the consideration of the House of Representatives of the United States a petition praying for the dissolution of the Union, has offered the deepest indignity to the House of which he is a member, an insult to the People of the United States of which that House is the legislative organ and will, if this outrage be permitted, have the most unrelaxed and unimpaired, disgraced him, and through their Representatives, in the eyes of the world.

Resolved, further, That the aforesaid John Quincy Adams, for this insult, the first of the kind ever offered to the Government, and for the wound which he has permitted to be aimed through his instrumentality, at the Constitution and the existence of his country, the peace, the security, and liberty of the People of these States, might well be held to merit expulsion from the national councils, and the House deem it an act of grace and mercy when they only inflict upon him their severest censure for conduct so utterly unworthy of his past relation to the State, and his present position. They hereby do for the maintenance of their own purity and dignity; for the rest they turn him over to his own conscience and the indignation of all true American citizens.

He then inquired of the Chair whether it was in order to accompany the resolution with a few remarks in explanation of his purpose.

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Marshall said he was very well aware, and had before he offered this resolution merely, at least as maturely, as the House could permit, considered well all he should expose himself to by making this proposition; and, he was at all acquainted with his own temper, or the movements of his own mind and heart, he had been induced to take a position of this sort by no personal feelings towards the gentleman against whom he invoked the censure of this House, and still less by any sectional feeling against that portion of the United States which the gentleman represented on this floor. And was of the fast importance to the correctness of the course which he was now pursuing—a course which he knew full well involved great responsibility on his part to public opinion—that he should be of effect in such motives. For the short time he had been placed on this floor he had not, so far as he could see, been guilty of any personal malignity and dislike towards him.

The Speaker informed the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) that the position which he held authorized him to occupy the floor at this time.

Mr. Adams said he had very little to say on this subject at this time. The gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Marshall,) after a great variety of arguments to prove that he had a personal enmity to him, (Mr. A.) but on the contrary, that the motion he now made arose from the profoundest spirit of patriotism, had, in using all the language that human fancy could contribute, now poured down on him (Mr. A.) the vials of the wrath of this nation, as having committed the greatest crime of which man is capable. The gentleman had thought, he (Mr. A.) supposed, that he was making a great deal of political capital. He (Mr. A.) wished to wait until he saw whether this House was prepared to adopt a resolution of this kind, before he called on the House for an opportunity to defend himself. If the gentleman had been surprised, as he affected to be, (he (Mr. A.) confessed that he was not less surprised at the language the gentleman used, and the charges he had brought against him, as if he had been guilty of high treason.) The Constitution of the United States had thought, he (Mr. A.) or his party, that which was the worse it was proper that the people of that portion of the country should take, to give the alarm to the people of that portion of the country whence he came. It was time for them to take the alarm, or they should find themselves snatched into a war for the protection of the slave trade, and the mere absurd and foolish idea of the gentleman that he had been so much concerned in the affair of smuggling this country into a war with that Government under pretence of destroying the right of habeas corpus and of trial by jury, and all the rights in which the liberties of this country consist.

He would show how, in that portion of the country, there was a systematic attempt even to carry it to the dissolution of the Union, now carrying on between different States. He would look into the controversy between Virginia and New York, between Georgia and New York, and between Georgia and Maine, in order to destroy all the principles of civil liberty among the free States; and by power to force the destruction of the principles of civil liberty among the free States. He would show by documents and by reference to arguments which had been used in such manner that every man in this House should be convinced of the truth of it. He had seen, and he was now seeing, that among those measures so constantly and so perseveringly pursued, was the project of smuggling this country into a war with Great Britain, for the purpose of protecting the slave trade. And when he (Mr. A.) came to that defence which he should make, if called on, he should consider other matters of oppression not only actual but intended. He would come and state before this House how that portion of the country whence that gentleman came, was endeavoring to destroy the right of habeas corpus and of trial by jury, and all the rights in which the liberties of this country consist.

Mr. Cooper said he had thought of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) and the petition which he had presented to the House, and for the sake of the convenience of the House, he had prepared a resolution to the effect that the gentleman from Massachusetts should be censured for his conduct in offering this petition.

Mr. Marshall said he had no objection to this resolution, but, for the sake of the convenience of the House, he had prepared a resolution to the effect that the gentleman from Massachusetts should be censured for his conduct in offering this petition.

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POETRY.

For the Philanthropist.

QUEEN OF THE WEST.

Queen of the West! that sitteth in pride,
And backward to the skies dost fling
The sun's clear glance; upon the side
Of thine own river glorifying;
Thou seem'st awaked by fairy bands;
So late the broad old forest spread,
Where now thy pomp of beauty stands—
Where now thy light of power is shed.

Queen of the West! a noble throne,
The God of nations yields to thee,
A golden sceptre all thine own,
To sway o'er minds that yet are free,—
And gems of wisdom heavenly fair,
He offers to adorn thy brow;
But doth thy escutcheon wear
The fearful stain that fouls it now?

Queen of the West! we look to thee;
To see the flag of Truth unfurled;
First in her ranks thou well mightst be,
The leader of our western world.
From boasting lips thy name hath rung,
After through all this spreading vale;
But deeds that well might be unsung,
Have mingled in the echoing tale.

Queen of the West! thy robes are soiled,—
That should with purity be shined,
Thy locks, of virtue's wreath, are spoiled,
And swamp-weeds in their place are twined:
The heart which Truth had striven to warm,
Is yielded to disgrace, and shame,
And thy reformers shun reform,
If branded with a hated name.

Thy golden sceptre o'er the heart,
With scornful hand thou'rt cast aside,
Hast bid thy sorrowing friends depart,
And shelter to the oppressed denied:
To tyrant power thy knee is bowed,
And groveling homage stains thy name,
Freedom is crushed beneath thy tread,
And Honor wears the blush of shame.

B. S.

Lorraine county.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

BY JOHN PIERPOINT.

THE LIBERTY BELL.—The Liberty Bell.—The tocsin of freedom and slavery's knell, That a whole long year has idle hung, Again is wagging its clamorous tongue! As it merrily swings, It notes it flings On the dreamy ears of planters and kings, And gives them a token Of manacles broken; And all that the prophets of freedom have spoken, With tongues of flame, (Like those which came On the men who first spoke in the Saviour's name) Comes over their soul, As death-bells knoll, Or the wheels of coming thunder roll! Our Liberty Bell— They know it well, The tocsin of freedom and slavery's knell!

Our Liberty Bell! let its startling tone! Abroad o'er a slavish land be thrown! Nay, on the wings of the north-east wind, Let it reach the isles of the Western Ind—

Those isles of the sun, Where the work is done That, here at the North, is but just begun, Let the Bell be swung, Till old and young,

That dwell New England's hills among, Shall wake at the peal, And, with holy zeal,

Beside their mountain altars kneel, And pray that the yoke From the necks may be broke Of the millions who feel the continual stroke' Of the despot's rod;

And that Earth's green sod No more by the foot of a slave may be trod.

Let the Liberty Bell ring out—ring out! And let frenzied reply with a thundering shout, That the scourges and clanking chains, That blast the beauty of southern plains, Shall be stamped in the dust;

And that thrice-gorged Lust, That gloats on his helpless bond-slave's bust, Ere long shall see That slave set free,

And joining in Liberty's jubilee, That Jubilee song!

O Lord, how long! Must the world yet wait for that Jubilee song? Yet come it must;

Jehovah is just, And his truth and his Spirit we cheerfully trust.

That truth to tell Comes the Liberty Bell,

And that Spirit shall make it strike slavery's knell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Friend of Man.

Extracts from a Letter from one of Gerrit Smith's Tennessee Correspondents.

E. TENNESSEE, Nov. 27th, 1841.

My Dear Sir,—I received a paper from you, the Friend of Man, of Oct. 5th, by which I learn that you have purchased the freedom of those colored persons in Mississippi, of whose residence you inquired of me some time last spring. I suppose them to be the same. Samuel and his family will, I have no doubt, feel grateful to you for your act of kindness to them, and will, I hope, make a good improvement of their freedom.

I returned to this town from ——, two days since. During my sojourn, many incidents came to my knowledge, which may interest the philanthropist,—much that gives us additional ground to hope that the cause which interests us in making progress in the East Tennessee.

You will probably recollect, that I suggested the possibility, some three years since, that E. Tennessee might be detached from the other part of the State, and made a separate and free State. I had hopes, even then, that such might be the result. Afterwards, I was in so much doubt, that I almost despaired of seeing it accomplished soon, if ever. From my first arrival in this state, I have endeavored to convince those with whom I became acquainted, that such a division would contribute to the welfare of East Tennessee; that the natural resources of the country were its minerals, agricultural and manufacturing resources; that with free labor; with well-directed industry; a home market for the farmer; such legislation as would

encourage improvements, in the useful arts, and which protect the virtuous, would increase its wealth and prosperity. During the year past, this has been a good deal discussed in private circles, and appeared to meet with favorable consideration by influential good citizens. It is now popular in all East Tennessee. On Monday and Tuesday of this week, I attended the Internal Improvement Convention of East Tennessee, at Knoxville. This subject was discussed in that Convention, both days. Not a single opponent appeared. The Convention adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 13th day of October, when a more full attendance is expected. There are three political newspapers in Knoxville, all of which will now advocate the policy of separating East from West Tennessee. The other papers in East Tennessee will, so far as I am informed, give their support of the measure. Mr. Williams, the member of Congress from Knox county, is with us. I am disposed to believe that our delegation in Congress will unitedly favor it.

Those who hope by this means to exterminate slavery in E. Tennessee, think it will be prudent to say but little on that subject until the act of separation is determined; and that then we must make a united effort to carry that measure. I should suppose there could be no doubt but a very large majority of our people would vote for the termination of slavery without delay.—The surrounding slave States would take the alarm, and no doubt make strenuous efforts to counteract a policy, which they deem destructive to their interests.

The friends of the slave would have an open field and an opportunity to meet the advocates of slavery in debate. In this native citizens would have one advantage over those from the free States. They would be among their acquaintances; would be well acquainted with the modes of reasoning among their fellow citizens. Enough of these could be found ready to engage in the cause; with them there should be some from the northern States, who would explain to them the superior advantages of free over slave labor.

As to the mode of conducting the very important measure now in contemplation, there are men better qualified than myself to judge.—

Among the number is my worthy friend ——. He is known in all parts of East Tennessee. Although a self-taught man, he is talents, is honest in the cause, is a man who, beyond most others, has the esteem and good will of the community. He expects to leave next month for ——, to return in the spring.—

Quite recently the Colonization Society requested him to use his influence in procuring the liberation of slaves to go to Liberia. He has consented to do so, not because he has confidence that that is much to advance the cause of emancipation. But some will liberate their slaves for that purpose, who would not consent to do so to have them remain here. In the first

With great respect, I am your most Obedient servant,

Calves Among Sheep.

Some farmers who have kept calves among sheep, recommend this method as decidedly superior. We have tried it with success, and noticed a great improvement in calves in a month or two after being put with sheep, when the sheep and calves were fed with hay only, the same as previously given to the calves.

The digestive powers of young cattle are very strong, and well calculated to dispose of coarse fodder, and on such fodder it is generally allowed that they do the best. Whether the calves receive an advantage from the coarse fodder on which they mostly subsist when with sheep, as the sheep readily pick out the finest, or the dung and stale of sheep dropped on the fodder has a good effect, we cannot tell.

The horns of sheep are sometimes found to possess medicinal virtues for other stock. We once owned a sick horse, whose disorder seemed proof against other medicine, and by keeping him wholly on sheep's horns, which were mostly raked out of the manure, where they had lain for a month or two, and which were readily eaten, a speedy cure was produced. We knew not enough of homœopathy to determine what the disorder was. It was attended with a severe cough, loss of appetite, leanness and general debility.

I has been stated, and by our observation confirmed that calves that run with sheep are never infested with lice, and not liable to disorders; and this method of taking care of them is very convenient, as they may be kept in a yard with the sheep, separate from the other cattle, and watered in the morning before other cattle are turned out, which are liable to disturb or injure them. After the stronger cattle are housed early in the evening, the calves may again go to the earth in peace and safety.

The Rev. Doctor Eastmond, of this city, gave a few to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up by her physician and friends as in the last stage of Consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; and through the blessing of God they restored her to perfect health.

Mr. Henry S. Bunker, 97 Green st., was cured of a very bad cough suffered from several weeks, by only 5 Lozenges, when all other remedies had no effect on him whatever.

Mr. G. T. Matthews, Caroline st., suffered a year with a very hard, tight, cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Lozenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to perfect health. He says they are the greatest medicine in the known world.

When such a clergyman as the Rev. Mr. Anthony Eastmond and Hancock, and such physicians as Mott, Cheeseman, Smith, Rogers, and those named above, sanction the use of any article of medicine, the public need not hesitate to place reliance upon it. Such are Sherman's Lozenges.

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